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Final Report on

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Specialized Research Equipment Grant: AFGSR-85-0031

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INTRODUCTION

This report details the acquistion, installation and initial operation of equipment purchased under the Specialized Research Equipment Grant AFOSR-85- 0031. A complete list of the equipment is attached.

System Acquistion.

During 1979 and 1980 we acquired a Tektronix WP2200 Transient Digitizer System with funds from the NSF and DOE. This system has performed satisfactorily and personnel at the lab are familiar with its operation. We have developed extensive software to compliment that provided with the system and to meet our particular needs. The system configuration is shown in figure 1. The change from oscilloscopes to digitizers has greatly improved the analysis and acquistion of data from all experiments in progress at the lab. In view of this it seemed appropriate that any future equipment purchases should be consistent with digital data acquisition and storage.

The original proposal consisted of a Tektronix WP2252 Data Acquisition System, three AD2050 digitizing units and a 7633 storage oscilloscope. Following discussions with the Tektronia Corporation we obtained substantal discounts on several units in the digitizing system. We also obtained a high resolution 4014 display terminal I and substituted this for the AIR FORTE CTY (OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (AFSC) from another department at Cornell proposed 4012 model. With the necessary modifications carried out by This technical report has been reviewed and is Tektroniz this represented an upgradulated for public release IAWAFR 190-12.

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Chief. Technical Information Division

make a charitable contribution of \$8,000 towards upgrading the proposed system. These considerations provided sufficient funds to substitute an MP2201 Acquisition System for the 7633 oscilloscope.

The MP2201 system consists of a 7612D two channel, 80 MHz waveform digitizer; a 4041, 512k system controller; a 4105 colour display terminal and a 4695 colour graphics copier. The components within this system can function as a stand-alone acquistion unit or be integrated into our main system, based on the 7912AD, 500 MHz digitizers. The colour capabilities of the 4105 and 4695 will be used to enhance the presentation of our experimental results, particularly when overhead projection, or poster display is called for.

System Installation

Delivery of the WP2252/AD2050 system components commenced in April 1985 and continued during the summer. The complete system, with the exception of some operation manuals, was installed by June 1985, the configuration is shown in figure 2. The hardware check-out tests showed that one of the 7912AD power supplies was defective. This was replaced by Tektronix under the warranty agreement.

The MP2201 system was delivered in January 1986. Our immediate plans call for the 7612D digitizer to be connected on the GPIB bus, as shown in figure 2. In the future we shall have the flexibility to control the unit independently with the 4041 controller.

System Operation

The 7912AD acquistion system incorporates some significant advances over our existing units. The use of a GPIB bus to link the components together gives rapid data transfer rates, (up to 250 kbytes/sec i.e. a complete waveform can be transfered in approximately 10 milliseconds), and the ability to connect a wide variety of instruments in the future. The 7912AD accepts programmable plug-ins, allowing settings such as sweep speed and trigger level to be pre-set and written into the operating software, if required. We have chosen to operate with programmable 7890P time-bases and standard 7A29, high bandwidth amplifiers. At the present time the programmable 7A16P has a 200 MHz bandwidth, which is insufficient for our high frequency microwave experiments.

following the completed installation in June 1985 software designed to operate the digitizers on a single shot basis was developed. The first operating version was ready for use at the end of July. Since we had written programs for the R7912 system we were familiar with the general requirements of the Tektronix instruments. However the methods for addressing and acquiring data from the digitizers was new, and required extensive new software. The operating software is now capable of setting up a variable number of digitizers depending on the particular experiment in progress.

The program commences with the acquistion of base-line data and any defects that may be present on the diode array, which is the target for the writing electron gun. Following data acquisition the normalized waveforms are displayed on the 4014 terminal. In addition

the waveform data is stored automatically onto disk. The new RX-02 drive allows double density recording, storing up to 512K 3-bit bytes of data per disk. This translates to 194 waveforms, previously we could store a maximum of 96 waveforms per disk.

A number of routines have been written to enable rapid analysis of the aquired data. These include risetime determination, pulsewidth measurement, integration and differentiation of waveforms, time correlation and Fast Fourier transformations. An example of a Fourier transform is shown in figure 3. Also shown is the bandwidth capabilities of the 7A29 amplifier which is rated at 500 MHz when in the 7912AD. The nominal 1.6 GHz signal can be displayed adequately, although the 13 dB attenuation at these frequencies renders amplitude determination unreliable.

Examples of data acquired with the new system are shown in figures 4 and 5. Figure 4 shows the signals from a Faraday cun array used to measure proton current in the Linear Induction Proton Accelerator experiment in progress at the Lab. The waveforms displayed give the current as a function of time for different radial positions. A total of seven signals are routinely monitored and the axial postion of the array is varied from shot to shot. Software has been developed to convert this data into radial profiles of the proton current density as a function of axial distance from the diode. This data, for various times after the start of the voltage pulse, is shown in figure 5. The data reduction process involved in this experiment would be extremely time consuming without the new digitizer system.

Future Plans

System Configuration

At the present time we are able to operate our three digitizing systems independently. Our first objective is to develop software to link the 7612D unit into the 7912AD sytem, giving a six channel digitizing capability. Following this we aim to link the R7912 system, through the 4041 controller, to the GPIB bus and be able to set up and control a total of nine channels from the 4014 terminal. This will allow us to obtain comprehensive data on a single shot basis, rather than having to select, as we do at present, which diagnostics to monitor during an experimental run.

In the near future we are hoping to establish a long range microwave link from the High Voltage Lab to the Electrical Engineering Department. This will allow us access to the VAX 11/780 computer, which will enhance our data analysis and waveform processing capabilities.

Software Development

The software that runs the 7912AD system at present is based on manual set-up of the digitizers. Future development will allow time-base settings, writing beam intensities and 7A16P amplifier settings to be programmed for particular experimental requirements. This will ensure that the instrument settings are identical on a day-to-day basis, and thus improve the consistency of our data acquisition.

Conclusions

The equipment purchased under grant AFOSR-85-0031 has been installed, and is performing data acquisition on a daily basis. Additional costs of \$4,672, incurred as a result of upgrading the system, have been fully met from Cornell funds. Future software development, to be carried out at the High Voltage Lab, will improve performance by allowing integration of the components into one operating system.

Figure 1
The WP2200 System

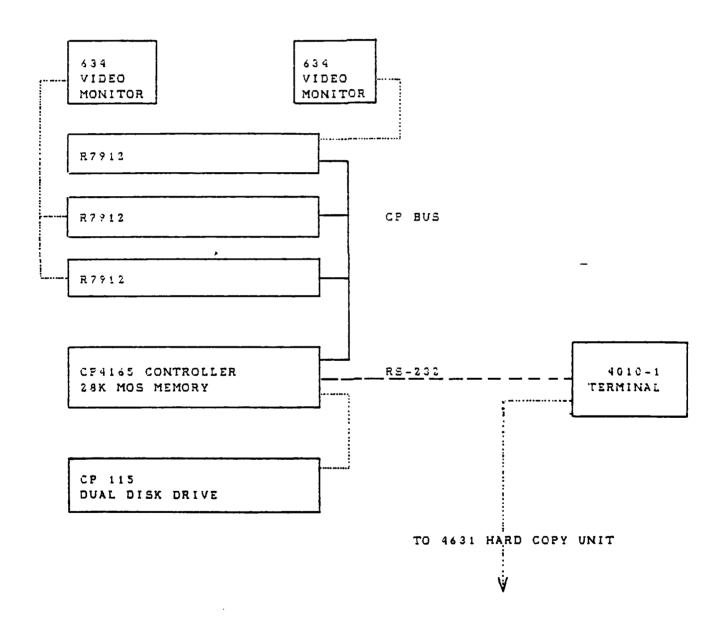
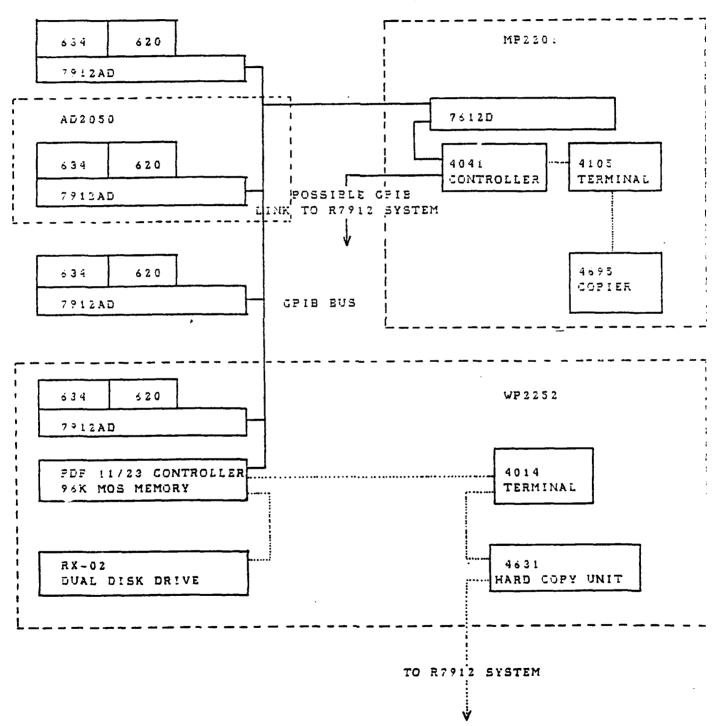


Figure 2
The WP2252 and MP2201 Systems



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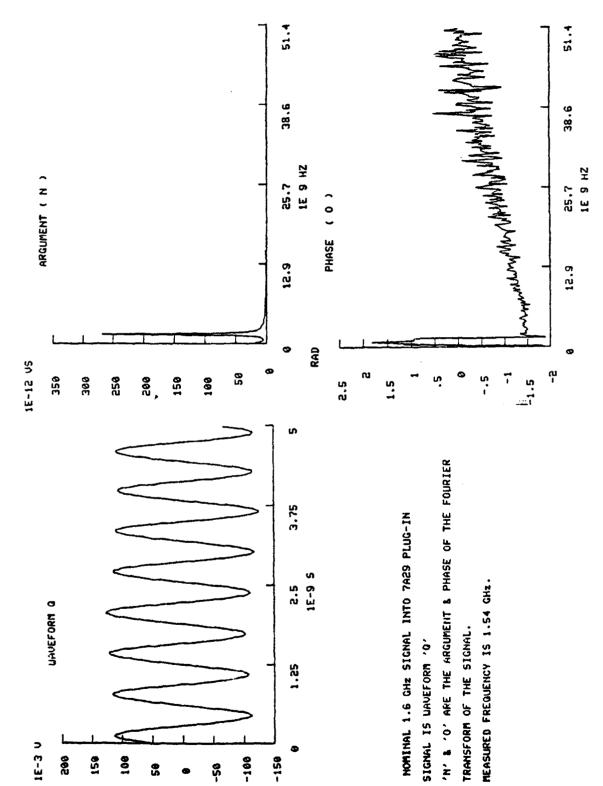
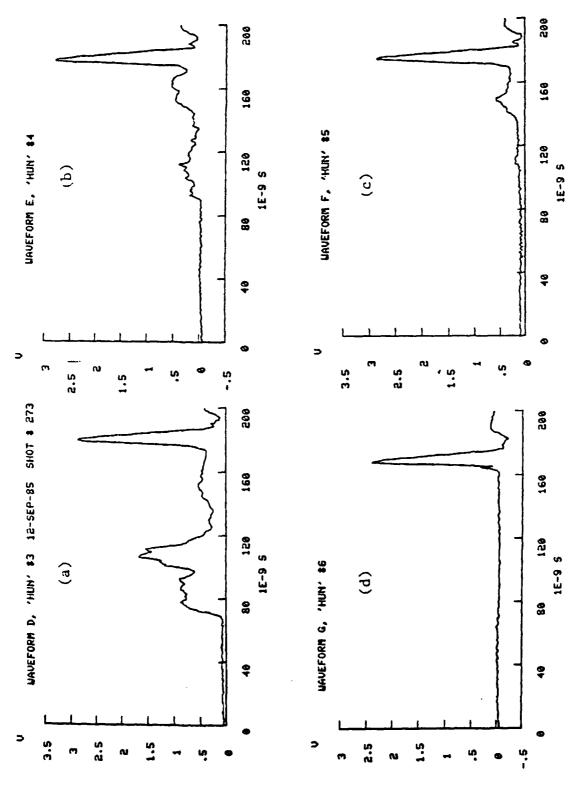


Figure 3.



rigure 4. Faraday cup signals from cups at various radii. (a) 4.4 cm (b) 5.1 cm (ç) 5.9 cm (d) 6.6 cm. Drift tube radius is 7.5 cm. Axial position is 28 cm from diode.

Figure 5. Radial profiles of the proton current density at three axial positions from the voltage pulse. the diode. Times are after the start of

EQUIPMENT LIST

WP2252 DATA ACQUISTION SYSTEM:

. 7912AD digitizer with plug-ins. (7A29, 7B90P).

i PDF 11/23 controller

o20 x-y display monitor

634 raster scan monitor

RX02 dual disk drive
4631 hard copy unit

TOTAL COST: \$76.889

1 4014 terminal \$1,500

AD2050 DIGITIZER UNIT:

7912AD digitizer with plug-ins. (7A29, 7B90P).

620 x-y display monitor
634 raster scan monitor

UNIT COST \$36,849

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TOTAL COST: \$110.547

MP2201 DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM:

i 7612D digitizer with plug-ins. (2-7A16P).

i 4041 system controller

1 4195 colour display terminal

1 4695 colour graphics copier

TOTAL COST: \$39,736

Less Tektronix charitable contribution (8,000)

TOTAL COST: \$220,672
Less Cornell funds (4,672)

MET COST: \$216.000